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audience with such enthusiasm as he. He could rivet the attention of a hundred young men as easily while he explained the metre of an Ode of Pindar, as when he discoursed on a poem of Simonides. His personal influence on his favorite pupils was almost unequalled, and it still survives as a most important element in the German scholarship of the present generation. In 1865, in consequence of an unfortunate personal difference in which a large number of the professors of Bonn were directly or indirectly involved, Ritschl felt compelled to resign his professorship. It was a sad day for the University of Bonn when its first scholar and its chief ornament withdrew; but the older University of Leipzig wisely improved the opportunity to recover its ancient glory in philology, which it had lost since the death of Gottfried Hermann in 1848. Ritschl was welcomed back to the university in which he had begun his academic studies, and the throng of two hundred pupils in his lecture-room soon showed the wisdom of the authorities of Leipzig in securing him. His health, however, which had never been strong, soon failed rapidly; but his mind and his energy remained firm in spite of bodily infirmities. He continued at his post of duty until the last, and lectured in the university even after he was so infirm that he was carried to his desk in a chair.

Ritschl's chief services to philology were his critical labors on the text of Plautus, of which he has been called the "restorer," and his investigation of the more ancient forms of the Latin language as a basis for the scientific study of Latin Grammar. But, like many German professors of the highest learning and the widest influence, he exerted himself chiefly in educating a new generation of scholars, and inspiring young men with his own high ideal of scholarship, in which he set them a noble example of conscientious thoroughness, profound learning, and untiring zeal.

#### KARL FREIHERR VON ROKITANSKI.

KARL FREIHERR VON ROKITANSKI, the world-renowned pathologist, was born at Königgratz, Bohemia, in 1804. He was educated first at Leitmeritz, then at Prague, and lastly at Vienna, whither he went in 1824 as a medical student. He graduated in 1828, having already become assistant to Johann Wagner, Professor of Pathology. On the death of Wagner, in 1832, Rokitanski was made Professor, and was appointed Prosector at the Vienna General Hospital. Here his capacity for work proved almost incredible, a thousand autopsies a year being the usual number he averaged for scores of years.

As a lecturer his voice was feeble, his language provincial, and his manner indifferent. Yet, such was his scientific energy, and so valuable were his teachings, that students over-crowded the lecture-room and filled the college yard in their zeal to listen to him. The Vienna School owes its revival and present ascendancy to him more than to any other individual. Though he propounded dogmas which severe criticism and further investigations led him to modify, yet under his leadership the science of medicine made immense progress. Even therapeutics was advanced by his labors, in spite of the taunts of medical nihilism unscrupulously thrown upon him and his followers.

In 1849 he was appointed Dean of the Medical Faculty, and in 1850 Rector of the University at Vienna. He was also made President of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Medical Society of Vienna. After thus attaining almost every academic or scientific honor possible, attested by unnumbered diplomas and decorations, and after exercising in public and private life unbounded influence on medical and general education, he died, universally lamented, July 23, 1878.

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Since the last Report, the Academy has received an accession of twenty-three new members, as follows: sixteen Fellows, J. B. Ames, W. S. Appleton, Edward Atkinson, W. E. Byerly, James F. Clarke, F. W. Draper, C. F. Folsom, J. C. Gray, Jr., Alfred Hosmer, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., H. C. Lodge, J. P. Reynolds, R. H. Richards, H. H. Richardson, J. S. Ropes, and C. S. Sargent; one Associate Fellow, Asaph Hall; six Foreign Honorary Members, J. G. Agardh in place of Elias Fries, Thomas Carlyle in place of Louis Adolphe Thiers, F. C. Donders in place of Karl Rokitanski, F. M. de Lesseps in place of Victor Regnault, H. A. J. Munro in place of Paul Frederick Sclopis di Salerano, and John Ruskin at large. On the other hand, by removal from the State or by resignation, the following members of the Academy have abandoned their Fellowships: A. S. Packard, Jr., and J. K. Paine. The list of the Academy, corrected to the date of this Report, is hereto added. It includes 192 Fellows, 96 Associate Fellows, and 72 Honorary Members.